

of chemicals, toxins and other weapons of mass destruction. As late as 1992, George Bush and Boris Yeltsin agreed that at least a limited global anti-missile defense system (GPALS) would be important to security and stability.

In contrast to the Reagan defense insurance policies, the United States is not only unilaterally eliminating its chemical stockpiles, a move other nations are not following, but the Clinton administration is cutting back several hundred million dollars in U.S. chemical defense investment, reducing its intelligence, dumbing down theater missile defenses, and further postponing the national missile defense deployments required to protect the American people against growing threats from rogues and from accidental launches.

PROTECTING U.S. CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND U.S. SOVEREIGNTY

Mr. Reagan's arms control policies insisted on assuring U.S. constitutional rights and protecting U.S. sovereignty. His CWC interagency work program reflected the requirement to study and to try to resolve the serious Fourth and Fifth Amendment dilemmas raised by extensive CWC reporting, regulatory and inspection requirements, which in the current CWC potentially affect the rights and budgetary and proprietary interests of up to 8,000 U.S. companies. Unlike the current CWC, Mr. Reagan's draft CWC of 1984 had the United States and other permanent members of the U.N. Security Council as five guaranteed members of the CWC Executive Council, and required a Preparatory Conference and other forums to operate by consensus, providing a U.S. voice and veto when CWC provisions and processes required amendment.

As the Senate now reviews CW implementing legislation, funding requirements and other elements of the radical Clinton agenda, it should send its own veto on behalf of U.S. security and serious arms control. In the face of the globe's gathering storms, it is not too late "to provide for the common defense" and to prevent the historic tragedy now unfolding because of U.S. reliance on "arms control" illusions. •

HALTING NEW DEPLOYMENTS OF LANDMINES

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today in support of the bill to halt the unmitigated spread of landmines sponsored by Senator LEAHY and Senator HAGEL. In particular, I laud Senator LEAHY's tireless efforts in lining up over half the Members of the Senate behind this important legislation. Also, Senator HAGEL's experience as an Army sergeant in Vietnam and his unrelenting support for veterans and the military make his leadership role on this bill quite appropriate.

This bill would halt new deployments of U.S. antipersonnel mines starting on January 1, 2000. What better way to open the new millennium than to clamp down on these hidden, unmanageable devices that kill or injure someone somewhere every 22 minutes.

Let's not lose sight of the fact that landmines kill and maim without impunity—men, women, and children alike will continue to lose their lives or limbs as long as landmines remain buried around the globe. That attribute, the completely random killing, sets these devices apart from all other

weapons of war, with the possible exception of weapons of mass destruction. Yet, even a hydrogen bomb cannot kill a child playing in a pasture a decade after the bomb was dropped.

Today there are 100 million land mines in 68 countries that wait potentially to explode, be it tomorrow, years from now, or decades hence. More soldiers, U.N. peacekeepers, and children will surely lose their lives before the world acts to stem the tide of these horrible weapons. The question is: How many hundreds more must die needlessly before we pursue vigorously a treaty banning antipersonnel landmines?

Late last year, the U.N. General Assembly resolved, without a single dissenting vote, to do just that. Having introduced that resolution in our customary role as world leader, we must now take action. •

WENDY GRAMM'S GRADUATION SPEECH GIVEN AT TRI STATE COLLEGE

• Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask to have printed in the RECORD a graduation speech given by Wendy Gramm at Tri-State College. I think it is an inspirational message to young people. Wendy, while very accomplished in her own right, is also the wife of Senator PHIL GRAMM. While this speech is about a significant man in her life, she recalled stories about her father, not her husband.

The central message of the speech is drawn from the personal experiences of three generations of Wendy Gramm's family. Mrs. Gramms' father graduated from this institution of higher learning with a degree in engineering.

During this commencement, Wendy was awarded an honorary doctorate degree from her father's alma mater. In her speech, Wendy talked about the traits that made her father successful. Mrs. Gramms' point is that these same traits can make the graduating class a success. These traits include: define goals, work hard, show leadership, practice the highest standard of ethics.

Wendy Gramm gave the students her definition of what makes a leader: "Leaders lead by example, and must show honesty and fairness always."

The text of the speech follows:

Congratulations to graduates, parents, teachers, relatives and friends. You've done it and you deserve congratulations.

All too often we work so hard, focused on where we are going, and fail to stop and enjoy what we've accomplished. You've heard it before—and it's true—life is not a destination, but a trainride, so enjoy the ride. Enjoy your accomplishments today. Pat yourself on the back. And take time to thank those who helped you.

This is a special day for you—and for me, too. I will celebrate receiving this honorary degree—and will make everyone call me doctor-doctor for today. Today is also special because my father graduated from TriState, 61 years ago. My mom is here, as well as much of my family—my husband, one son (the other is studying for exams), and two sisters and a brother-in-law.

Let me tell you his story, because I believe his story has lessons for all of us today. The stories also illustrate what I believe are essential qualities of leadership and rules for a full, happy, and successful life.

My grandparents came from Korea at the beginning of the century to work in the sugar cane fields of Hawaii. They came as contract laborers, meaning they paid for their way over by agreeing to work in the sugar cane fields for a number of years—new indentured laborers. They came with nothing, not even knowing the language. They came looking for freedom and opportunity.

My father, Joshua, was the second in a family of 12 children.

The first story is about having dreams and goals in life. When my father was in high school, there was an essay contest—students were asked to write an essay about what they could do to make this a better country. Dad thought and thought, as the minutes ticked by and the blank page stared up at him (you know the feeling). He wondered, what could a beach bum like Joe Lee do that would affect a whole country? The answer came to him in the middle of that contest—he could do the most for his country if he made something of himself.

He won the contest and \$25, a small fortune in the early 1930s.

The essay contest helped define his goals in life, and he decided to pursue his dream—of becoming an engineer and making something of himself. He started college at the University of Hawaii, but ran out of money. So he worked in a laundry.

The next summer a classmate of his told him he was going to Tri-State College to study engineering. My grandmother told my father—I'll give you money for transportation to Indiana—the rest is up to you.

Dad set a goal, and worked hard—to find a way to reach the goal. A second important quality for success is commitment to a goal. And dad was committed. Upon arriving in Angola, he lived first few days on day old bread and pork and beans—still loved p&b.

He found room and board in the home of the postmistress in town, and helped in the yard and tended the furnace. She was a kind a gracious lady, and dad couldn't believe it when he visited her 25 years later in 1950. She looked exactly the same!

The first job he applied for was at a restaurant. The restaurant owner told dad that he was thinking of getting a dishwashing machine. My dad said he could wash dishes faster and better than the new dishwashing machine—he would race the machine for the job. My father won the race and the job.

He worked his way through Tri-State, generally holding three jobs at the same time, working in two restaurants, as a tree surgeon and painting trim on houses, along with his furnace tending and yard work.

The third important quality for leadership and success is my favorite story about Tri-State. Dad had gone to class where they went over a test they had taken. During the class, Dad realized that the professor had made a mistake and had given him a higher grade than he deserved. So we went up to the professor after class and told him of the error. The professor then said that he had deliberately made mistakes on all the students' tests, and Dad was the only student who came up to him and admitted it. I don't remember the punch line—I believe the professor gave Dad an A for the test—but the punch line isn't important. What is important is that Dad had the highest standards of ethics.

Perhaps the most important quality of a leader is the highest level of integrity—leaders lead by example, and so must show honesty and fairness always.

Regrets? Not having gone to a big 10 football game. Remember what I said earlier about enjoying your day, and the train ride.